Dugway Proving Ground



Restoration

Advisory

Board

November 1999

Agenda

- Introductions
- DPG History and Current Mission
- Program Discussions
 - •Installation Restoration Program (IRP)
 - •Consent Order Sites
 - •RCRA Corrective Action Sites
 - Phase I
 - •Phase II
 - •Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS)
- RAB Formation
 - •What is a RAB
 - •What DPG Expects from the RAB
 - •RAB Roles and Responsibilities
 - •Time Commitment
 - •Member and Co-chair Selection Process
 - •Operating Procedures
- Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP) and RAB Training by Ms. Kathy Grundhauser (UDEQ)



Restoration Advisory Board

Welcome

from

Colonel Edward A. Fisher
Commanding Officer
Dugway Proving Ground



Restoration Advisory Board

Introductions

Robert Johnson
 DEP Director

Scott ReedIRP Program Manager

Keller DavisIRP Program Support

Nancy KoskoATEC

Mary Ellen MalyAEC

Maryellen Mackenzie USACE, Sacramento District

Chris Prescott
 USACE, Sacramento District

Larry Diede USEPA, Region 8

Dave Larsen UDEQ

Ed Staes
 Parsons Engineering Science

Jeff OgawaIT Corporation



Installation History and Mission

Past Mission

- DPG was activated in 1942 as a military weapons and defense test facility against chemical and biological agents
- Early projects included testing incendiary bombs, chemical weapons,
 and modified agents as spray disseminated from aircraft
- Limited biological warfare material testing began in 1945 that included open air testing
- Chemical and Biological Warfare Divisions were formally activated in 1951
- In 1968, DPG was combined with the Deseret Test Center
- Open air testing continued until 1969
- In 1973, Desert Test Center was decommissioned and DPG assigned to TECOM



Installation History and Mission (Cont.)

Current Mission

- Dugway is now part of US Army Test and Evaluation Command (TECOM) headquartered at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland
- TECOM is a major subordinate command of US Army Materiel
 Command headquartered at Alexandria, Virginia
- Currently, 798,855 acres
- Involved with chemical and biological defensive testing
- Environment characterization and remediation technology testing
- Leader in battlefield smoke and obscurant testing



Installation Restoration Program

- Consent Order Sites
- RCRA Corrective Action Sites



Consent Order Sites

Consent Order History

- September 1990 Consent Order
 - Listed 27 SWMUs for investigation to determine which were HWMUs
 - Amended December 1993 to include 18 additional units for investigation
- September 1994 Consent Order
 - Listed 41 HWMUs based on Field Mobilization 1
 - Required groundwater monitoring at 12 of the 41 units



Consent Order Sites

- Closure Plans required for 41 HWMUs
- Closure Plans prepared in 3 Modules
- Modules 1 and 2 approved (7 closure plans)
- Final Module 3 issued 1998
 - 25 closure plans issued as final, but not approved
 - 6 closure plans being revised to address State comments
 - 2 closure plans on hold due to chemical agent/ABPs



Consent Order Sites

Closure Plan Module 1

- Deletion from the permit of 3 units that received no hazardous waste; no future releases are expected
- Closure plans based on pre-Consent Order and Mobilization 1 activities (1989 and 1992)

• Closure Plan Module 2

- Clean closure of 4 units based on risk assessment, absence of waste, and no future use as a SWMU
- Closure plans based on field activities through Mobilization 2 (through 1993)
- Prepared as a model for Module 3



Consent Order Sites

- Closure Plan Module 3
 - 7 No Action -- SWMUs 34, 40, 46, 63-2, 99, 165, 167
 - 6 Site Controls -- SWMUs 14, 36, 124, 163, 169, 190
 - 8 Removals followed by Site Controls SWMUs 7, 9, 33, 59, 128, 130, 158/162, 168
 - 1 Corrective Action -- SWMU 48
 - 7 Landfill Covers -- SWMUs 2, 37, 39, 42, 43, 55, 90
 - 4 Interim Closures -- SWMUs 38, 51, 58, 63-1
- Closure plans based on sampling through Mobilization 3 in 1995



Installation Restoration Program

- RCRA Facility Investigation
 - Phase I
 - 129 Sites investigated
 - 58 Sites agreed to NFA
 - 13 new Sites added at the conclusion of Phase I
 - 64 Sites moved into Phase II for further characterization
 - Phase II
 - 67 Sites total from Phase I (after consolidation)
 - 4 Sites moved to Phase II but deferred for biological concerns

Installation Restoration Program

- Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS)
 - FUDS are not part of IRP program
 - FUDS are funded separately through DERA and HQ USACE
 - FUDS associated with DPG will not be part of the requirements for this RAB or TRC



RAB Committee

• What is a RAB?

- A Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) is a committee to advise an installation on community concerns regarding environmental cleanup activities conducted under the Army's Environmental Restoration Program.
- A focal point for the exchange of information between community members, environmental regulators, local government representatives, and other interested parties.
- Will bring together community members who reflect the diverse interests within the local area to address, understand, and discuss key environmental issues that may have an impact on the surrounding communities.

RAB Committee

What DPG Expects From the RAB.

DPG's primary objective in creating a RAB is to meet the needs of the community, and ensure that the installations communication with the community is open and effective.

- DPG expects RAB members to:
 - attend public meetings
 - review and comment on technical documents and reports
 - recommend priorities for cleanup activities
 - serve as a liaison between their respective communities and the installation.

RAB Committee

RAB Roles and Responsibilities

- RAB members will need to be available to meet with fellow community members and/or groups, to relay information and answer questions.
- RAB members will be expected to attend quarterly meetings, and participate in its function.
- RAB members will review and comment on draft environmental documents and reports.
- The RAB Co-Chair will assist in developing and presiding over the quarterly RAB meetings, and serve as the community's primary contact with the RAB.
- Those who do not serve directly on the Board may still participate in RAB activities.



RAB Committee

- Time Commitment
 - Quarterly RAB meetings will be held in the evenings, once every three months. Meetings will last approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
 - RAB members and Co-Chair will serve two year terms.



RAB Committee

Member and Co-chair Selection Process

Representatives from the US Army, US EPA, and UDEQ will select RAB members based upon the completed application forms.

Selection criteria includes:

- Affected community
- Special Interest groups
- No conflict of interest
- Time commitment
- Background is not important

When membership selection is complete, RAB members will then elect a Community Co-Chair.



RAB Committee

RAB Operating Procedures

- Members develop a charter that is a mission statement and establish the goal of the RAB.
- Members develop ground rules and operating procedures or guidelines that RAB members agree to adhere to.
- RAB should focus on environmental restoration issues only.
- The RAB is not an advisory committee, but must offer advice in individual capacities rather than by consensus.
- Regular attendance is a necessity.



- What is Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP)?
 - Department of Defense (DoD) program to provide a mechanism for community members of the RAB to obtain technical assistance to help understand and provide input into DoD's environmental restoration program.



- TAPP at a glance
 - RAB members design a project and aid in selection of an assistance provider.
 - Government purchase orders used to procure technical assistance.
 - Maximum of \$25,000 per year.



- How does TAPP work?
 - RAB members select a task or project that will help them participate more effectively in the Installation's environmental restoration process.
 - They apply for assistance through the Dugway RAB Co-Chair, who coordinates administratively: preparing a Statement of Work and procuring a technical assistance provider.



- How does TAPP work?
 - RAB community may be called upon to support the procurement process with review and comment on potential assistance providers.
 - TAPP assistance uses an accelerated procurement procedure (i.e., purchase orders); support should be available within a short time after establishing the need.



• TAPP is:

- A way for DoD to obtain alternative support for RABs that desire technical assistance.
- A means for RAB members to better understand the restoration program.
- A government program using purchase orders to obtain support for community members of RAB.



- Eligible Projects
 - Review of restoration documents
 - Review of proposed remedial technologies
 - Interpreting health and environmental effects
 - Participating in Relative Risk Evaluations
 - Certain types of technical training



• TAPP is Not:

- A requirement for the RAB to abandon existing working relationships or methods of obtaining meaningful technical support
- A grant to the RAB; not a blank check to use at their discretion



- Ineligible Projects
 - Political activity/lobbying
 - Generation of new data
 - Community outreach activities



- RAB/TAPP Resources
 - Resource guide and brochure available from DoD: http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/rab/rabresource/index.html
 - Information available on the World Wide Web: http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/rab/resource.html



- RAB/TAPP Resources (Con't)
 - Other sources of support:
 - RAB/TRCs may have access to additional information through access to third party expertise, such as could be provided by Technical Outreach Services to Communities (TOSC) providers, in order to determine the requirements for their TAPP project.

(TOSC is a program of the Environmental Protection Agency's Hazardous Substance Research Centers to provide information, technical and educational training, workshops, and site assistance for communities and RABs dealing with hazardous substance issues.)

Installation Restoration Program

QUESTIONS ?????



- Project Update
 - Consent Order Sites
 - RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI)



- Consent Order Sites
 - HWMU 2
 - 30% cap design in progress
 - Closure proposal to be submit to UDEQ for public comment June 99
 - Sign decision document in July 99
 - **HWMU 33**
 - Closure Proposal submitted to UDEQ for public comment to de-water lagoon and remove waste
 - Remedial action plan due to UDEQ by mid-June
 - Sign decision document by end of June



- Consent Order Sites (con't)
 - HWMU 34
 - Incorporated final UDEQ comments in work plan for soil removal
 - Field work to start end of June (depending on resolution of CDQMP comments)
 - **HWMU 36**
 - Closure Proposal submitted to UDEQ for public comment to backfill tank and remove sludge drying bed
 - Remedial action plan due to UDEQ by mid-June
 - Sign decision document



- Consent Order Sites (con't)
 - **HWMU 37**
 - 30% cap design complete, comments from UDEQ received
 - Lateral and vertical contaminant migration study work plans in progress
 - **HWMU 42**
 - Landfill boundary work plan in progress. Due to UDEQ by end of July.



- Consent Order Sites (con't)
 - **HWMU 43**
 - 30% cap design in progress, waiting for ITR findings
 - Trenching work plan necessary to define cell boundaries
 - HWMU 47
 - Nature and extent work plan in progress; due to DPG early July, to UDEQ by mid August
 - **HWMU 48**
 - DPG drafting letter to EPA to petition for risk-based cleanup of PCBs.



- Consent Order Sites (con't)
 - Groundwater Monitoring
 - 13 sites (71 wells) currently being monitored on a semiannual basis
 - 1 new site (HWMU 2) to be incorporated into monitoring plan
 - groundwater monitoring plan revision in progress, may be impacted by CDQMP progress
 - CDQMP
 - Draft responses to UDEQ comments complete



- Project Update
 - Consent Order Sites
 - RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI)



- RFI Sites
 - Phase I
 - Site visit in April 99 to review proposed NFA sites
 - DPG and UDEQ agreed that 58 site do not require further investigation
 - 67 remaining sites have been moved into Phase II of the investigation phase



- RFI Sites
 - Phase II
 - Field work for High RRSE sites will be completed in Feb 2000
 - Field work for Medium and Low RRSE sites will be complete in Nov 2000
 - DRAFT Field reports and risk assessments are due in 11/00 and 10/01, respectively.

